

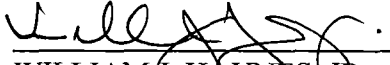
To state a claim for § 1983 relief, the Plaintiff must allege facts that a person or persons, acting under color of state law, deprived him of some right guaranteed by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Parratt v. Taylor, 451 U.S. 527, 535 (1981). A county sheriff's department is not a "person" that can be sued under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Petty v. County of Franklin, Ohio, 478 F.3d 341, 347 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007). As a pro se litigant entitled to a liberal construction, the Court could construe the complaint as stating a claim against Davidson County, the entity responsible for the operation of the Criminal Justice Center. However, for Davidson County to be liable, the Plaintiff

must allege plausible facts that his federal rights were violated due to a “policy statement, ordinance, regulation or decision officially adopted and promulgated” by the county. Monell v. Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 658, 689-690 (1978). Plaintiff does not allege such facts. The Court concludes that Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Thus, the Court must dismiss the action sua sponte. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

An appropriate Order is filed herewith.

It is so **ORDERED**.

**ENTERED** this the 17<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2014.

  
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WILLIAM J. HAYNES, JR.  
Chief Judge  
United States District Court